

**TRIBAL TANF TRIBES
WASHINGTON STATE**

As of August 1, 2003

TRIBE	DATES FOR CURRENT PLAN	SERVICE AREA	SERVICE POPULATION
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	October 2001 – September 2004 (renewed) (First plan was from October 1998 – September 2001)	In Clallam County from the Hoko River on the west, to McDonald (AKA McDonnell) Creek on the east, and from the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the north, to the northern boundary of the Olympic National Park on the south.	All American Indians/ Alaska Natives who are enrolled in a federally recognized Indian tribe in the service area.
Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe	October 2001 – September 2004 (Renewed) (First plan was from October 1998 – September 2001)	Kitsap County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the Port Gamble S’Klallam Reservation, all American Indians/ Alaska Natives. In Kitsap County off reservation, all enrolled Port Gamble S’Klallam tribal members.
Quinault Indian Nation	April 2001- March 2004	Grays Harbor County and the western part of Jefferson County (the western boundary of the Olympic National Park to the Pacific Ocean)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the Quinault reservation, all members of an American Indian Tribe or Alaska Village Corporation. Off the reservation, Quinault tribal members within the Grays Harbor and western Jefferson County service area.
Quileute Tribe Also serving the Hoh Tribe	May 2001 – April 2004	Clallam County and in Jefferson County within the area served by the Forks CSO except for the Quinault and Makah reservations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All American Indians/ Alaska Natives who are enrolled in federally recognized Indian tribes in the Forks CSO service area. This includes American Indian families living on the Hoh and Quileute reservations and <p>Excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Makah reservation; The portion of the Quinault reservation in Jefferson County; and That portion of Clallam County being served by the Lower Elwha Klallam Program (east of the Hoko River).

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	November 2001 – October 2004	Okanogan, Ferry, Douglas, Chelan, Lincoln, Grant, and Stevens County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the Colville reservation in Ferry County, all American Indians/ Alaska Natives who are enrolled in federally recognized Indian tribes. • All American Indians/Alaska Natives who are members of federally recognized Indian tribes in Douglas, Ferry, Okanogan, and Chelan Counties living off a reservation. • Colville tribal members <u>only</u> in Grant, Lincoln and Stevens Counties living off a reservation.
Spokane Tribe of Indians	March 2003 – February 2006	Spokane reservation in Stevens County and Adams, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane and Stevens County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the Spokane reservation in Stevens County, all American Indians and Alaska Natives • All American Indians/ Alaska Natives enrolled in federally recognized Indian tribes in Adams, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane and Stevens County; <p>Except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colville tribal members in Stevens County; • Kalispel tribal members in Pend Oreille, Spokane and Stevens Counties; and • On The Kalispel reservation in Pend Oreille County.

NOTES:

1. A family is eligible if it contains at least one person – adult or child – who is enrolled in a federally recognized American Indian Tribe or Alaska Native Village or Corporation. Each Tribal TANF program verifies enrollment status for eligibility for Tribal TANF. The State ACES codes for race and tribal affiliation are self-reported. State staff are not required to verify tribal enrollment.
2. The tribe may serve different populations in different counties depending on the other tribes in the area. In addition, the tribe may serve different populations on their reservation than off their reservation. They can't serve Indians or their own tribal members who live on the reservation of another tribe, unless there is written agreement from the other tribe.
3. The details for services are in the tribe's Tribal Family Assistance Program (TFAP) and the Operating Agreement. Communication through the regional or CSO contacts is the best way to clarify eligibility questions. Contact STRU or DEAP for issues which cannot be resolved at that level.
4. For Basic Food and Medical, the CSO still determines eligibility and issues benefits. At this point, federal law does not permit tribes to self-administer these programs. Tribal TANF income is not identified in the system; however, for Medical and Basic Food program eligibility purposes, the income is treated as state TANF benefits. In some minor cases the Tribal TANF eligibility is different than the State TANF eligibility.

5. For Child Support services on Tribal TANF cases, DCS has negotiated a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with both the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. An informal process exists with the Quinault Indian Nation allowing for the Nation to refer Tribal TANF cases to DCS for enforcement of child support. DCS does not yet have an agreement with the Quileute Tribe or the Spokane Tribe. The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe has their own IV-D (Child Support) Program.